There is a "Democratic Party" in This Country But it Stands for Capitalism, not Democracy. Let the People Own the Industries!

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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AS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND W. R. HEARST.

William Randolph Hearst, the multi-millionaire and publisher of various newspapers in different parts of the country, is making strong efforts to secure the nomination of the Democratic party for president. Bryan, Darrow and other men of the same type are helping him, and all of them are especially anxious that the working people should espouse their cause.

Yet it is clear that neither Bryan, Hearst nor Darrow, nor anybody else, is of any use to progress and to the working class as long as they train with the Democratic party.

In the first place the Democratic party is a capitalistic organization. As a matter of fact it is reactionary while the Republican party is only conservative. This is naturally the case, because the Democratic party, if it represents anything at all, represents an older phase of capitalistic development than the Republican party. The Democratic party in this country was the organization of individualist capitalism of olden times—the party of the merchant, the slaveholder and the mechanic of ante-bellum time.

The Democratic party was the classic small bourgeois organization of the "laissez faire" type—the let-everybody-alone principle. The law was not to interfere with exploitation in any form. No labor laws, no prohibition of child labor, even no trades unions—if they can be stopped—they interfere with the "freedom" of exploitation. This is to a great extent still the philosophy of the Democrats down South, where there is still a Democratic party. Here up North the Democratic party has no philosophy, because as a matter of fact, it is not a real political party, only a political organization held together for the purpose of "grafts" and raids on the public treasury. For this "noble" purpose they still hold together in New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and other large cities in the North.

The leading part, and at the same time the backbone, of the Democracy is in the South, which has now 142 votes in the electoral college. The Southern Democrats are as reactionary and greedy a lot of politicians as there is on the face of the globe. Nowhere in the world nowadays are children of 7 and 8 years exploited for 10 and 12 hours a day in factories and mills except in the "New South"—not to mention the manner in which negroes are treated.

Let us see how these Southern Bourbons came to train with the Populists for a while.

After the war of the Rebellion, carried on to preserve the "sacred" institution of slavery, the South was ruled by the negro vote for a while, i. e., as long as Uncle Sam kept 13,000 blue soldiers there to protect the negroes in the use of the ballot. By an agreement of the Southern Democrats with the Republican party in 1876 when Tilden was counted out, these troops were recalled. Since then the Southern states have formed what is known in American politics as the Solid South—the solid backbone of the Democratic party. The Southern aristocracy have succeeded in hinding the fearfully ignorant "white trash" of the South to its own band wagon, by holding up to them the terror of negro rule, and by occasionally admitting to their ranks a gifted representative of the lower class, like Ben Tillman for instance. (By the way, Tillman's father owned over 100 slaves.)

Yet while the Solid South has 143 votes in the electoral college, of course it has not enough to elect a president. Therefore the South formerly endeavored to obtain in the East the votes lacking to a majority. They counted on New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. But these states grew more and more industrial, and therefore unfit partners for the South, which is still mainly agricultural.

In 1892 it happened that the Republican party became alarmed at a law of its own making, the Sherman silver bill, that piece of unparalleled demagogism. The Republicans therefore decided to repeal the bill and to let go the Western silver men and their states.

It also happened that in consequence of the industrial crisis of the '90s, the consumption of agricultural products fell off and the prices dropped down. This led to the growth of the Populist movement among the farmers. The South then saw a possibility of gaining new allies in the agricultural West and conquering with their help.

For this reason the South was compelled, unwillingly enough, to put up with Bryan and Altgeld and to tolerate their sensational social-political campaign. The Southern barons, who had nothing but contempt for these agitators, could do so easily enough. In Congress, notably in the Senate, the Bourbons have control, and this is especially the case when the Democratic party is in power. The Bourbons would have arranged legislation as they pleased, in spite of Bryan, Altgeld, etc.

I beg the Herald readers to remember what stand the Southern representatives took during the strike of the American Railway Union, for instance. The Southern Democratic senators far outdid the Republicans in bloodthirsty speeches. And just remember the wholesale slaughter of mine workers in West Virginia a few weeks ago—a slaughter committed in a Democratic state by Democratic officials.

The representatives of the South who call themselves "Democrats" differ from the "Republicans" of the North only by their greater ignorance. Indeed our Southern rulers are more fierce exploiters, more bitter enemies of the working class, and even more avowed imperialists. This is the reason why the Republican leaders have not insisted on cutting down the representation of the Southern states, which should have taken place as a consequence of the disenfranchisement of the negroes and the decrease in voters.

And just so great a farce is the anti-trust humbug of the Democratic party. Multi-millionaire W. R. Hearst may talk in his Chicago American, his New York Journal and his San Francisco Examiner, as he pleases, or as he thinks that he can sell most copies, but the Democratic party, even after a national victory, could not and would not do anything against the trusts. In regard to social legislation, even with William Randolph Hearst as president and Clarence Darrow as vice president, the Democratic party would not advance the least iota, since the South will not permit a progressive step, and the South is the Democratic party.

Even if Tammany in New York, the Harrison machine in Chicago, the Rose machine, etc., representing the Democracy of the North, were all purely angelic institutions, and not graft organizations, it would still be an infernal piece of insolence on the part of Hearst, Darrow, etc., to ask the proletariat of the North to tie up with the Southern Bourbons, simply in order to elevate a few sleek demagogues into high offices.

But the time when the thinking part of the working class could be so tricked has fortunately passed. Thinking people know that the main question today is how to secure economic freedom. Economic freedom can result only from collective ownership, and only in the degree that we are able to abolish the present wage slavery, can we establish an economic democracy—the basis of the future real republic.

Upon this vital principle the Social Democratic party diametrically differs from every other political organization. It is the rock upon which future liberty will rest and it is the rock upon which W. R. Hearst and many other demagogues will be shattered.

Victor L. Berger.

Father Hagerty Demands Restitution.

Socialism means the complete wiping out of Capitalism. No reforms of any kind can accomplish that end. A cancer will reform again and again if you leave a single vestige of any epithelial cell in the body. All the lifegiving substances of the world, all the knowledge and science and art, are made available for humanity today, not by individual effort, but by social co-operation. The great blast furnaces, the steamships, mines and telephone lines are brought into the play of civilization by the social synthesis of mind and muscle. The railroads were built and are building by the actual toilers. You never find George Gould swinging a pick on the Missouri Pacific nor any of the Things attached to the end of cigarettes firing an engine to pay for the monograms on their Turkish rolls. The real operation is carried on by the laborers themselves, just as the actual building is done by their fellow toilers.

Government ownership of these things would not permanently relieve the distress and narrowed lives of the working class. Socialism means to take them into a collective ownership absolutely without compensation of any kind from the present usurpers thereof, just as the federal army freed the chattel slaves of the South without paying a cent to their masters. To speak of paying for the railroads, for instance, would in the last analysis mean to perpetuate a more subtle form of capitalism than that which today dominates the happiness and rights of the common people. To pay any money, for instance $10,000,000 or $100,000,000, into the hands of the few families who falsely own the railroads would in effect establish them in the position of a monied oligarchy to whom the people of the co-operative commonwealth would be bonded and mortgaged for generations to come. In the very essence of things such a procedure would vitiate the entire philosophy and render useless the whole force of Socialism. For it must be borne in mind that $10,000,000 of present values under the rapidly cheapening processes of mechanical production that would come about through Socialism, would represent far greater values in the co-operative commonwealth and would, therefore, enable the present ruling class to concentrate in their hands sufficient wealth to make them independent of the workers and to entitle them to levy tribute on every day's toil.

The same holds true of every trust in control of the commodities of existence. It applies to the great machines, the electrical inventions, the patented processes of various kinds, street railways, gas plants, water works, coal mines, syndicate farms, packing houses and the like. No one machine is the invention of one man. The individual ownership thereof works an injustice to all men who must use it. The inventor merely adds some detail to steam and electricity, an eccentric and cogwheel to previously existing machinery which in itself is the slow development and outward embodiment of the brain and brawn of thousands and thousands of men.

And since no one man has produced absolutely independently of his fellowmen any of the socially material or intellectual commodities of civilization, no one man or set of men have the right to their exclusive ownership and exploitation. If we are to make compensation to the present owners of the machinery of production and distribution, we must acknowledge that they hold just titles thereunto, and that the proletariat can acquire a rightful possession thereof only by being again exploited. That is to say that the workers must pay out of each day's labor a certain percentage to the Capitalist class; or, in other words, the people would become simply a general manager of industries in the modified interests of the ruling class. This would, beyond doubt, admirably suit the HEARST PARTY and the wild advocates of STATE socialism.

Socialism denies the lawfulness of the present ownership on the ground that no length of time will justify an injustice or establish a stolen title. Socialism does not hold itself responsible for any past concessions to the ruling class, whether of birth or wealth; and the co-operative commonwealth is bound by no traditions, no patents of nobility, no vested rights, no silken raiment woven from the brain fibre of the race. It simply means the entering of the common people into their social heritage and the dethronement of the commercial tsars from their long dominion of oppression and cruelty. The earth holds enough of comfort and happiness, of knowledge, health and wealth for all the sons of Adam; and Socialism means their proper adjustment to the needs of humanity everywhere. It does not mean confiscation, but rather universal restitution and the bringing back into the world's industries the play of eternal justice.

Thos. J. Hagerty.

Van Buren, Ark., March 7.

TRYING TO GALVANIZE A CORPSE!

William Randolph Hearst plus William Randolph Hearst's dollars—that is to say, his three newspapers—is a force to be reckoned with.

He has a purpose, and he is spending millions to achieve it. He is young and is not without enthusiasm. These facts disguise from him the fact that his purpose is unattainable and that his ambition cannot be realized.

His ambition is to reconstruct the Democratic party; and get credit for it.

The Democratic party is dead.

Into the bloodless veins of its carcass this young man is pouring the galvanizing fluid of his paternal millions. He can galvanize but he cannot resuscitate.

Under the stimulus of a battery a corpse will flop about as if it had life; but when you remove the battery it goes on decomposing.

The Democratic corpse is twitching slightly in response to the efforts of Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst is young. All the more discerning Democrats have let go, and gone into mourning. Mr. Hearst will let go too, with a little more experience. Only youth attempts the impossible.

Mr. Hearst cannot harm the Socialist movement unless Socialists permit him to do so. He is doing what every active man without a coherent philosophy is sure to do in public life: breaking images and introducing confusion.

He and his Brisbanes and Davenports and Dooleys have been tearing down the rotten social structure right manfully.

BUT HAVING TORN IT DOWN THEY STAND AMONG THE DEBRIS AND CONFUSION AND ASK THE PEOPLE TO HELP THEM REBUILD IT WITH THE SAME ROTTEN TIMBERS THEIR LANCES HAVE BEEN SHIVERING.

The people will not help at such a task and the Socialists need have no fear that they will. The thing to do is to utilize the lessons that Mr. Hearst's iconoclasts have been teaching.

Into the darkness of the Democratic confusion which these men have helped to intensify the Socialists must project the strong limelight of their ideal.

Darkness is but a shadow; a negation: the absence of something—Light.

You can let the darkness alone; the people will follow the light when once they see it.

It is time to turn from negations. Now is the psychological moment for the CONSTRUCTIVE Socialist message. Our word henceforth must be: VOTE, that ye may BUILD! The world waits for a positive programme.

Enthusiasm and unity of effort will make the Socialist movement invincible, for the hour of entire reconstruction has struck.

Action! Action! Let the dead bury its dead. We must build and build!

Franklin H. Wentworth.

Chicago, Ill., March 9.

Here is the situation that is before you, Mr. Man: Be industrious and you will be poor. Be foxy and you may wear diamonds. Do you see where the incentive to thrift comes in?

The capitalist papers are crowing over the fact that the United States has gotten the business of furnishing idols to the "heathen" countries away from England and Germany. "The American manufacturer has now succeeded in bringing the trade WHERE IT REALLY BELONGS," says the Chicago Tribune. How the capitalistic snake does get its coils round the faiths!

The California State Federation of Labor at Los Angeles, January 3, refused to pass a resolution sending greetings to Mayor Schmitz, "Labor's beloved representative." Mayor Schmitz has been discovered to be a tool of Hearst, who is using him round the country to help on his schemes for controlling union labor.

The unbrotherly railway brotherhoods, who have prided themselves on being capitalistic pets even to the point of giving political capital to the President when he wants to fool the workers out of their votes next campaign, ran up against real capitalism in the Wabash case. Perhaps a taste of government by injunction will awaken them from their bad leadership—no, not bad leadership, dishonest leadership, is the word.

At just the same time that the preachers are trying to frighten their flocks against Socialism with buncombe talk about it being against the purity of the home, the newspapers are full of evidences of the rottenness of society under capitalism. In Buffalo the "sacredness" of the marriage relation is shown up by the murder of a gay manufacturer by his society paramour, and in connection therewith the exposure of a rotten social set who proposed trading wives, and several members of which landed in the divorce court. Socialism will make pure homes possible, and it cannot come any too soon.

Rev. Posche, who spoke against Socialism in Milwaukee Sunday, called attention to several men of his parish who had succeeded under the present system. But how about those—the many—who have NOT succeeded? That is what this system must be judged by. How about the men who have contributed so uncomplainingly to the building up of material prosperity and gotten but a poor living in return; how about them? Because Sir Thomas Shaughnessey rides in palace cars, eats food cooked by a chef, and belongs to the class that practically has Socialism today, is it any reason why other people should not have it? And Sir Thomas, knighted by the same British throne that killed off their ancestors in Ireland by starvation, is his smartness and their "stupidity" so far apart that it would be a wrong to give them a chance to have an equality with him in food, housing and security of living? Would an equal right to life be such a terrible thing? These are questions everyone who works has a right to ask. It is the many poor, after all, who support the church, not the few rich who give a stained window or a granite pillar for the glory of seeing their names honored, and yet whose giving is proportionately less, compared to their wealth, than the unhonored poor parishoner who is told he is stupid because he is not rich.

"From a communication in another column our readers will see that W. H. Ferber has been converted to one of the worst isms that ever asked for converts—Socialism—which, if it was ever adopted, would put a nation backward, like China is today; there would be no incentive for progress or advancement, and increase tenfold the army of alcoholic bums and criminals. Any person who has ability can make a success of life just as well today as ever. —The Press, New London, Wis.

One reason why the masses have had such incorrect ideas of Socialism is because the editors of the capitalist newspapers on which they have depended for their information have either failed to look into the subject, or have served capitalistic interests by writing untruths about it. We clip the above as a very good specimen of newspaper stupidity or craftiness—we are not sure which it is. Capitalism is turning people into bums and criminals and just because a few are able to make a success of the game of business. "Heads I win; tails you lose" is about the size of it.

The capitalists' objection to the union hinges round the fact that it is to the interests of the employing class to deal with the workers singly, where they have them at their mercy. An incident, one of many, of course, bringing this fact into relief, is seen in the "strike" of the Corset Cutters and Ironers' Union of Bridgeport, Conn., against the George C. Batchellor Corset Company. This is what happened:

In the month of December, 1902, the firm offered a new scale of prices, being from 10 to 15 per cent. below the old scale. The members of the union were also to consider themselves discharged from employment and thus be compelled to sign an individual contract if they wanted to go to work again, the contents of which was not to be known beforehand by the union. The committee of the union and one from the American Federation of Labor waited on the firm, but the latter refused to concede anything. The central labor union of Bridgeport then placed the firm on the unfair list and notified all the unions of the country to act accordingly. The capitalist class is down on the labor organizations, because the latter are a "conspiracy to raise wages," as was charged a year ago in the case of the union labor leaders of Porto Rico. Capitalism wants its mastery of the industrial situation to remain undisputed. It wants to deal with labor as a cat does with a mouse and wants to do it one at a time." We shall see—we shall

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The multi-murderer Knapp is simply the horror and the miserable tendencies of the capitalist system burst into flower. He is simply a product, just the same as the hold-up man is the product of privation and low dark alley education. Vote out the system.

Archbishop Quigley, who was reported to have planned to annihilate Socialism, was interviewed by the Chicago Times-Herald last week and said he was not going into his new Chicago field "with any intention of attacking any propaganda of any character, unless the work of the Catholic Church is endangered by its activity." And then he went on to say that with the Socialism that "had for its object the securing of its aims through legislation, that is, through political action * * * THE CHURCH HAD NO QUARREL." And he said further, "The holy father himself has many times dwelt on the vast advantage to the whole Christian world of a form of Christian Socialism." But he hinted at a mysterious form of Socialism, that "strikes at the foundations of liberty and justice," that would, "if successful, mean the destruction of human liberty, the sweeping away of all property and property rights and universal chaos. That kind of Socialism and religion cannot mix." We suspect the archbishop imagines some things that really have no existence. Certainly we know of no organized Socialist movement that "strikes at the foundations of liberty and justice," or at sweeping away property or property rights (so far as those property rights concern the producers of wealth and are according to the public good). The only Socialist movement we know of aims to so adjust the productive forces of society that the workers will have the full returns of their industry. This has nothing to do with the right of private belief; it is simply a bread and butter question.

That injunction of Judge Adams against the right of the railway boys to strike ought to remind labor that capitalism is still doing business at the old stand.

Socialism stands for the utmost liberty of private conscience and opinion, hence Socialism is not against religion. This in answer to a questioner.

Gen. Freddie Funston, the idol of the plutes, who just love a soldier who likes to shoot down the common herd, is now under charges, made by a returned Philippine soldier, to the effect that he had Filipinos shot down while they were begging for mercy. In the course of the charges occurs the following: "Funston not only grossly violated the rules of war by issuing orders which resulted in the brutal murder of prisoners, but he did this at a critical moment—at the beginning of a war which since then we know was stained by atrocities so remarkable in their frequency, and so abhorrent to the spirit of modern times in their nature, that they are unparalleled in these days and among civilized people. For this result the accused would be held largely responsible, since his alleged act would naturally prove the incentive to young men of ambitious disposition, or vicious tendencies, of whom some will be found in all armies, to conclude that the road to promotion and honor was in the commission of murders and the infliction of tortures. Col. Funston's advancement to a brigardiership plainly taught this lesson. It therefore seems especially important to test these charges by a courtmartial and to determine whether they are true or false." A courtmartial of Funston is not likely to take place, and it would end in a whitewash anyway. The Philippine disgrace does not improve with time, and the less it is stirred up the better for our imperialistic government.

The Republican national committee, Mark Hanna chairman, has outlined plans for a campaign against Socialism. Why? Because Socialism would stop the graft of the captains of industry, their right to extract profit from the vast army of workers. So far as they dare to, Gompers and Mitchell will help the capitalists preserve their right to fleece.

The Buffalo police were careful to respect the feelings of the rich women suspects in the Burdick murder mystery, but when a shop girl was under suspicion they put her under arrest and publicly disgraced her. Then they released her, merely saying she was not the murderess. Who are the people, now?

The unemployed who are marching in battalions through the streets of London, organized by Socialists, are beginning to have an effect on the capitalistic powers that be, and they now admit there is an unemployed problem. All they ask is that they be given plenty of time to settle it!

Hearst has flooded the country, especially labor union circles, with a little booklet telling what a fine fellow he is and backing it up with honeyed words from the usual sort of labor leaders who insist the "union must keep out of politics." Hearst is president of a league of Democratic clubs, and pretends that the booklet is gotten out by the league. It is from his own presses, however, and it is a great advertising scheme for Hearst and his newspapers.

That is mighty good news for Socialism, that the Republicans under Hanna have decided to flood the country with anti-Socialist literature. The Republicans, mind you! with the Civic Federation, the manufacturers' associations and the rest of them in the wake. We are getting the whole bunch just where we want them. Maybe this won't open the workers' eyes!

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1. Public ownership of public franchises.
2. Destruction of criminal trusts.
3. A graduated income tax.
4. Election of senators by the people.
5. National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system.

The above is Hearst's platform on which he aspires to the presidency. Not one of the planks will stop the exploitation of labor or make living easier. The trusts cannot be destroyed, and only fools or knaves claim they can. They are natural developments of the present capitalistic business system. Capitalism owns Congress, and it owns the courts. It is not ready to use these two to commit suicide with. And Hearst's foreign policy is worse still. He believes in conquering other nations and in war—for war news sells papers! We have such men as Hearst to thank for the Philippine war. His sensational papers spurred the government on in that little affair with Spain, by stirring up a war frenzy on the part of the thoughtless public. Hearst is a labor-fooler, and is making millions out of it. He ought to be satisfied.

New York, March 6.—Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, who, with Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., inherited the millions left by the late Senator Fair, appeared at the tax department yesterday, accompanied by a lawyer, and swore off her personal assessment on $1,000,000, on the ground that San Francisco is her residence. Mrs. Oelrichs owns a home in New York and lives here when she is not travelling or in Newport. Her husband is a resident of New York and her children also reside here.

Anything our nobility want they can have. It is just the class that can afford to pay taxes that is successful at tax-dodging.

We do not share the apprehension of some Socialist papers in regard to the National Educational League and the National Civic Federation. They are doing a great work for Socialism—don't discourage them. They have a historical mission—that of bringing the two political wings of capitalism together and making the Socialists the one opposing party. When the members of the working class have to decide between their class or the plutes, they will have to show their colors, and the day of labor Judases will be about over. 'Tis well!

Looking over a catalogue of the Wisconsin State University recently we were struck with the amount of private philanthropy that has come to the institution. For instance, there is the Hon. John A. Johnson loan fund, the Amelia A. Doyon scholarships (Amelia left $5000 for this in her will), the August Uihlein fellowship, the B. K. Miller scholarship, and so on. All very nice, of course, and a more enduring memorial for these people than fulsome tombstone flattery either chiseled in words or indicated by the cost of the shaft. But where does Mr. Wage-worker come in? A life is a life. His industry is prodigious. Why should not he be able to endow scholarships and leave a few thousands for educational uses? Simply because of the capitalist system, which drops plums into the laps of the non-producers and enables them to buy popularity and gratitude by a cold cash transaction, and with wealth actually produced by the dependent wage-workers. The workers go down to almost unmarked graves. The idlers, after butterfly lives, pass from the earth midst public mourning and leave behind, in many ways, a purchased remembrance. Yet a life is a life!

You can only earn your bread by two ways of life, personal labor or speculation. If you do it by labor, the returns are meager, but you rob no one—in fact others rob you of a large part of the value you create. If you do it by speculation, by profit, interest or rent, what you get comes out of someone else, and you belong to the vampire class to just that degree. You enjoy a special privilege as against the general interest of those who toil, the special interest of levying tribute upon your fellow creatures.

A Democratic State Candidate Deserts, and Tells Why!—Says Only the Socialists Can Successfully Oppose Republicanism.

Considerable commotion has been caused in the Democratic camp of Wisconsin by a public declaration on the part of W. H. Ferber, late candidate for insurance commissioner on the state Democratic ticket that he could see no future for the Democratic party and that the future belongs to the Republicans and the Socialists. The letter was published in the Milwaukee Sentinel and other leading papers and was followed by interviews with the more or less embarrassed leaders of the Democratic party, the burden of whose explanation was, as a rule, that the Democratic party had been declared dead before, yet still lived. Socialists who were also interviewed called attention to the fact that the Democratic party had eked out a poor existence by saying "No" to everything the Republicans did, for years, and that it was now reaching a point where even an injection of Hearstism could not save it. It was inherently simply a negative party, with a strong appetite for office. Those people who believed in the present conditions of capitalistic cannibalism were properly represented by the Republican party; those who were opposed to it must land, sooner or later, in the camp of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Ferber's letter was substantially as follows:

"That the old Democratic party will soon cease to be a factor in our national body politics, will not be denied by anyone who has made a scientific study of social economics. It does not follow that this old party founded by Jefferson will soon pass out of existence because the Republicans and the Socialists say so; or because they hope and pray for its downfall; but because it has outlived its usefulness to the people of this nation. Were it still a factor in solving our great economic problems, the people might rally round its standard and carry it to victory."

"The Democratic party has no permanent remedy to mend the evils which exist in our economic system. For more than two generations it has offered only temporary relief from evils that afflicted sections and classes of society."

"More than thirty years ago the capitalistic class turned toward the Republican party then in power, and finally entrenched itself within its party lines. The Democratic party has only twice within this time carried the garlands of victory, temporarily entrusted as public custodian, only to suffer defeat; because the lower classes of society were not satisfied with the temporary remedies offered to mend or relieve abuses which the opposite party perpetrated upon the people."

"Tariff reform has been offered as a relief from the protective burden of special class legislation. It will doubtless be offered in 1904 to attract a large floating element of the voters who twice have voted for protection, sound money and a full dinner pail—for opening mills instead of mints, and who could not see any permanent relief in the teaching of the Prophet of the Platte, who defied the capitalistic element and drove them from the national convention with his defiant speech of "The Cross of Gold and the Crown of Thorns.""

"Tariff reform is only a temporary relief. It settles nothing permanently. It has twice been tried since 1884, only to be overthrown and remodeled."

"Should the Democratic party win at the polls in 1904 or 1908 and then revise the tariff, it could not hope, nor can the people hope to obtain permanent relief from evils which now sap the substance of the classes which are not benefited by a selfish protective system which is simply class legislation."

"It is no argument to say that 'men who have made a study of Political Economy are either 'Free Traders" or 'Protectionists.' The fact is that they are biased by environments. A manufacturer may be a protectionist, and an importer may be a free trader. Both are only looking for their own welfare, and

[Continued on Page 3.]

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QUEER OPPONENT OF SOCIALISM.

E. S. Leitch, a writer in the American Federationist, says that in the broadest sense he is a Socialist, but that "judged by the standard of present day state socialists," he is "not of the elect." And he says, "it needs no prophetic mind to see that the next great step in the world's progress is Socialism," but spoils this same observation by immediately qualifying it with, "not the kind (of Socialism) we hear so much of now, probably, but a species of reform tinged with benevolent feudalism and taking as its creed the infallibility of the state." Truly, that is a remarkable thing to stand for, but we suppose it is what he means by "broad" Socialism. What such a state of things really would be would be an intolerable despotism, an "infallible state" despotism that would drive every democratic citizen into a revolt that would call for gore before it would down. How terrible we democratic Socialists are when such a thing as that can attract anyone, especially a person calling himself "broad." We are strongly impressed by the conviction that Mr. Lietch doesn't know what he is talking about. And that probably accounts for the fact that he insists on calling us "state Socialists." Does he imagine that Karl Marx is "dethroned" and that we are followers of Bismarck?

But Mr. Lietch throws a little more light on the state of his feelings by insisting that the "state" Socialists depend "upon the club of baseless slander and vile epithets to make converts." And we infer that because some Socialists have displeased him by reason of their tactics, he has sworn never to accept Socialism—what a noble and virtuous resolve! But Mr. Lietch does not deal in generalities; he gives some concrete examples. At an open debate in New York, he says, to which the public was invited, a speaker who took the negative side was hooted from the hall. And at a fair to raise funds for the party a person pointed out as the author of an article against "state" Socialism was escorted from the hall by a policeman to save his head. Do you see how overwhelming the proof is that Socialism is a fallacy—where it is not of the "broad" kind? Mr. Lietch seems to be somewhat in the same position as the man who said arithmetic was an absurdity and who, pressed for his reasons, said that a teacher of mathematics once called his brother a dunce. We do not wish to be thought to be condoning the conduct of the Socialists he complains of—on the contrary, if he speaks the truth, they showed themselves insufferable cowards and bullies—but what on earth has this to do with the truth or falsity of Socialism!

If men like this man Lietch would drop their childish quibbling and read a few books on Socialism, so as to get that "state" bogey out of their heads, they would be better citizens.

Rev. Father Bosche preached the second of his sermons against Socialism in Milwaukee last Sunday. It was no improvement on the first. Society under Socialism would be a sort of irksome regimentation, with the people at the mercy of a great monster, the state! Then he talked of the terrible French Revolution (a thing that may happen in this country, if the people are kept away from Socialism, please bear in mind,) and actually praised that great slaughterer of human beings, Napoleon, as a wonderful genius and restorer of ORDER. Then he said the people were not smart enough for self-government, and then he misquoted Karl Marx (or quoted some writer who had misquoted him) on the subject of value, in trying to show that it would not be possible to measure the value of things by the quantity of labor time contained in their production. To disprove the Ricardo plan of measuring the value of commodities by the amount of human labor expended, he spoke of a man working for years to hew a bathtub out of a rock, who if paid for the labor time expended would make his product cost many times what it was really worth, whereas, a man, without labor, might pick up a diamond in South Africa that would be worth vastly more than the tub so laboriously produced, so that the labor of finding the diamond would in this particular case be no measure of its value. The trouble with the priest is that he very nicely confused the several kinds of value used by the economists, exchange value, use value and monopoly value, whereas the Socialists have reference to exchange value only. Thus, the value of bath tubs would not be determined by the laborious hand labor of this slow workman, but by the quantity of ordinary human labor time required, on the average, with modern tools, to produce a bathtub. Whereas, Marx was referring to social production, his critic had concrete cases in mind. Further on the lecturer appealed to the rich, saying Socialism would send their sons to work in a factory; and then showed how everyone could get rich, by poiting out the FEW of his own parish who had!

A Milwaukee clothing firm the other evening threw away a quantity of trousers from the roof of their building, with a crowd of people in the street below struggling with each other for possession. The account in the papers said:

"How many pair were destroyed will perhaps not be known, but the fragments of pants to be found in the street, and on the sidewalk is evidence of the struggle that ensued to gain possession of the goods. Some one would catch hold of the right leg, some one else the left, and somebody the seat, and then the tug of war for ownership would begin, with the usual result, that each would leave the scene with but a patch as a souvenir of the occasion. Others, on the other hand, merely stood around to watch the fun, and cheered loudly when one or more persons were seen tussling for the ownership of a pair of pants."

Here we have a spectacle, truly! Think of the toil of the workers who made the garments, probably seamstresses toiling into the night to keep the wolf from the door. Capitalism makes only to destroy. To destroy useful things is so eminently civilized, you know! It makes more work! What would you say if a painter painted a picture and then people destroyed it just to make more work? And if Socialism proposed any such criminal waste of labor, how the capitalist sheets would run Socialism down! Today labor toils and sweats long hours to produce things for capitalism to gamble with and destroy.

Returns from the annual town and city elections held in Maine and Massachusetts on March 2nd show great increases for the Socialist party. In every place where there was a ticket in the field a large increase in votes, over the state election, was polled.

In Massachusetts the Socialists swept Amesbury and defeated a combination of Republicans and Democrats by electing the full board of selectmen in the persons of Jason Spofford, Jeremiah J. Reardon and David Tyler. This is Spofford's fourth term as selectman. Dr. John Quincy Adams, who was the Socialist party candidate for lieutenant governor last election, was re-elected member of the Amesbury board of health for a term of three years.

There has been a strike of carriage workers in Amesbury for two months and as the Socialists openly championed the strikers' cause, Spofford using his power as selectman in their favor, the manufacturers united the Democrats and the Republicans in order to defeat the Socialists, whose candidates were all members of the union. The election contest was the hottest in the city's history and the capitalists did their utmost to defeat the Socialists, who were triumphant. All the selectmen elected have been active Socialists for years, and Representative Carey, Mayor Flanders of Haverhill and others took part in the campaign.

In Stoughton, where the Socialists had a ticket in the field for the first time, they elected five officials, including James J. Capen as selectman and Lena A. Colbett, member of the school committee. The campaign was a red hot one. Stoughton is in the Brocton congressional district.

In Saugus one selectman was elected for the first time.

In Lewiston, Bath, Auburn and Rockland, Me., large gains were reported over previous elections.

Following on the heels of the Ferber letter last week came the public announcement of the withdrawal from the Democratic party of John C. Kleist, a Milwaukee attorney, who was formerly district attorney, and who would have probably gone to Congress last fall but for the Henry Smith-Dave Rose deal.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

According to the adjutant general of the United States this country has 10,853,396 men able to bear arms.

American residents in the Philippines say they have every reason to believe that the natives will before many years rise up against their American conquerors.

The charge is made that the Standard Oil Company got back the $10,000 that it lost in a damage suit at St. Paul on account of injuries received from gasoline, and quite a number of thousands more, by raising the price of oil to the St. Paul people for nine days!

Jack London's new book, "The People of the Abyss," is being run serially in Wilshire's Magazine, the first installment appearing in the March number. It is the story of the old, old misery, the helpless and hopeless degradation of the terrible East End of London. Mr. London writes from personal experience, having spent some months amid the scenes of which he writes, in the guise of a sailor who had lost his clothes and money and is "on the beach" in London Town. The March number of Wilshire's also gives a verbatim report of the recent debate in New York between Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, and H. Gaylord Wilshire, on the subject of Socialism, which attracted the largest audience Cooper Union has ever held. Prof. Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago, contributes a scholarly article on "Industrial Feudalism and After."

THEY PRODUCE CONFUSION.

The value of Hearst's papers consists more in the discontent which they produce than anything else. There is another virtue which should not be overlooked, and that is that the print is so large that you can read it in jarring street cars and elevated trains without serious injury to your eyes.

It appeals to the morbid tastes of scandal mongers, it makes private affairs public. If a man lives an honest life for years and then makes one false move, it delights in notifying the world of his disgrace and winds up with a eulogistic editorial of the man who reforms.

Its editorials on obesity and the politeness of using tooth-picks are of wonderful importance, and such learned productions will improve the general condition of the people.

The strength of these papers as a real factor consists largely in the editorials advocating trade unionism and the public control and ownership of some organized utility. Its advocacy of trade unionism is a blessing in so far as it creates self-confidence, respect and courage in the working class in resisting capitalism, but after filling the workingman with pride and with a profound appreciation of his importance, it leaves him blind-folded as to what road he should take for his PERMANENT ELEVATION and ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE.

Its editorials, suggesting and advocating the nationalizing of industries, frequently mention the word "SOCIALISM" and minimize the prejudice against the term, conveying a hazy conception of what Socialists are after. To the extent that it does away with blind prejudice toward Socialism and entire ignorance of the subject, we may be grateful, but on this subject the editorials in these papers fail at the very crucial point where strength is essential. That is, in pointing out that the capitalist class, while it may make a few concessions to the working class, can never abolish the wage system, nor institute the public ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The writers of its editorials do not seem to understand the nature of the class interests and conflicts in modern society, nor the historical importance or meaning of this conflict.

Changes in the political state which are granted by capitalists, either voluntarily, or through the pressure of the proletariat, are mere reforms, which may or may not have a tendency to perpetuate capitalism, depending upon the nature of the reform.

The Socialists, on the other hand, are striving for a complete change in the purpose of industry, viz., the substitution for production for profit by production for use and consumption. There is nothing in the policy or editorials of Hearst's papers which indicate a grasp of this and which give any idea of a purpose to assist in abolishing the present system.

It may be argued that it would not be policy for them to go so far as to announce the real conflict in capitalist society, and take their stand with the working class politically, but no matter what their excuse may be, we must judge them by what they say and what they do, and not from inferences as to what the hidden and undisclosed intent may be, which may be different in the mind of each reader. The middle class, in America, is trying to reform capitalism with a few so-called Socialistic measures, in hopes of a recreation of "legitimate competition," and Hearst's papers express the economic desire and purposes of this middle class.

Those who believe in a fundamental change, and that the economic tendency is toward the substitution for capitalism of the collective means of production and distribution, and who fully understand the inherent conflict between the capitalist class and the proletariat, cannot fail to see the injury of papers such as Hearst's, which draw to the Democratic party, those who are looking for a real solution of the industrial evils; and on the other hand, we must concede some favor to the papers which break up the old party ties and the conservatism of those who have so long believed in the sacredness of the established order.

Seymour Stedman

Chicago, March 7.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

Socialists never ask if you are deist, an atheist, a Christian, a Jew or a Buddhist. We are all human beings; that is enough, as far as Socialism is concerned. Socialism aims to make all men industrially or economically free. The all absorbing question of today is, shall a few capitalists own the earth or shall all the people own it?—Coming Nation.

Capitalism drives many stout, capable men into idleness, and forces many weak women and children into a life of hard toil. Socialism would relieve all by assigning them to the several positions for which they are best fitted, and at the same time so systematize all lines of duty as to make it easy for everyone.—A. L. U. Journal.

The testimony before the coal strike commission at Scranton is bringing out the fact heretofore not generally known that the less the North has to say about child labor in the South the better. There is a Pennsylvania law forbidding the employment of children under a certain age and another requiring compulsory attendance at school. Both these laws, it seems, are being flagrantly violated in the anthracite regions.—Exchange.

W. R. Hearst, the millionaire proprietor of the New York Journal and several other great dailies, has come out as a full-fledged presidential candidate and is using his organs to coax organized labor into some sort of fusion with the Democratic party. Some people thought his organs were playing Socialistic tunes.—Truth and Freedom.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 21.—The leaders of the Socialist party are to make an organized effort to offset the canvass of W. R. Hearst for support among the union labor voters for the Democratic nomination for President.

The Social Democratic Herald, the official paper of the Debs Socialist party, will issue a special edition February 23, to be known as the anti-Hearst edition, which will contain articles in reply to a pamphlet which Hearst is accused of having issued under the auspices of the National Association of Democratic Clubs for circulation in union labor organizations.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Democrat. Reprinted in Hearst's American, New York.

The "conspiracy of silence" is ended. For years capitalism thought to keep back Socialism by ridicule and misrepresentation. Finding that their utmost efforts in these directions only set people investigating they as of set purpose systematically ignored our movement. To judge from the capitalistic press one would never have surmised that there was such a thing as a Socialist movement in the country. But recent developments have shown the capitalist that he has reached the last ditch and that he might as well, so to speak, die fighting. Far more dangerous for Socialism are the "fake" labor and reform parties being engendered by the old parties in order to run the Socialist sentiment into the ground and incidentally to rope in possible Socialist votes for the said old parties. There is no doubt that the movement now going on in the States under W. R. Hearst is of this nature and we already feel the evil effects of it.—J. G. Morgan in The Voice, Winnipeg.

The Virtue of "Thrift."

"Thrift," says Mr. Riis, in his book on "How the Other Half Lives," "thrift is the motto of Jewtown (in New York), as of its people the world over. It is at once its strength and its fatal weakness, its cardinal virtue and its foul disgrace. Become an overmastering passion with these people who come here in droves from Eastern Europe to escape persecution from which freedom can only be bought with gold, it has enslaved them in bondage worse than that from which they have fled. Money is their God. Life itself is of little value compared with even the leanest bank account. * * * * Over and over again I have met with instances of these Polish and Russian Jews deliberately starving themselves to the point of physical exhaustion, while working day and night at a tremendous pressure, to save a little money. * * * * An avenging Nemesis pursues this headlong hunt for wealth; there is no worse paid class anywhere."

The Herald is an ideal paper for propaganda. It is a clean looking paper; no one need be ashamed of it. The day of mussy, dirty-looking papers is past.

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To Labor.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand,
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world was made for you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show as ne'er was shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare to do!

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

Trying to Hypnotize Labor.

The Unionist of Mobile, Ala., a so-called labor paper whose lingering existence depends upon the ignorance of the workingman and its allegiance to the Democratic party, searches the vocabulary of the English language to find oily words in eulogy of W. R. Hearst, who has declared that "the Democratic party and organized labor are natural allies." It is only a short time ago since a New York banker, after traveling in all the nations of the old world where labor grovels in the mire of servile debasement, recommended in his report to his syndicate that the Southern states of America afforded the best opportunities for silk culture, owing to the cheapness of labor. The Democratic party to which the Unionist pays homage and attempts to keep alive by endeavoring to hypnotize labor, has had an uninterrupted reign in the South, and yet labor under good old Democracy in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and Louisiana—in fact every other state below the Mason and Dixon line—is languishing for even the bare necessaries of life. W. R. Hearst longs to ride in the political chariot that leads to the white house, and he feels that a few slaps at capitalism and a few smiles for labor will reach the goal of his ambition. The Democracy of Hearst is no better to labor than the Republicanism of Roosevelt.—Miners' Magazine.

Attention, Warehousemen!

The Herald has a letter from Bro. L. J. Curren, president of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen of America, who states that he is about to make a tour through the various states for organizing purposes. He will reach Milwaukee about March 20, and wants to reach as many freight handlers as he can. "The increase that we as organized freight handlers and warehousemen get in Chicago is $791,876 per annum, not including overtime, and it is the ambition of our organization to gain the same for all members of our craft."

Send in your orders for the new leaflet, which will be ready next week. The subject will be the practical aims of Socialism. It will be a good campaign leaflet, and also appropriate for propaganda after the elections are over. Price $1.00 for 1000 copies, 60c for 500, 15c for 100.

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THE HERALD FORUM.

Must Make Bargains to Win!

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 24.—Dear Herald Comrades: I want to give you a few words which may help to complete the "Hearst" picture, from a Southern point of view.

The "Solid South" is no longer solid. The same division that exists in the Republican party of Wisconsin exists in the Democratic party of Alabama. The Mobile Register corresponds to the Milwaukee Sentinel, and the Mobile Daily Item to the Free Press—tho' both are Democratic. The former antagonizes Labor Unions and Labor leaders; the latter courts and supports them. The former will scarcely allow the word "Socialist" in its columns; the latter published entire my outline of Socialist principles and programme. A similar division, only more marked, exists in Pensacola, Fla.

The Populists, who led the revolt of the Southern Democracy and followed the reform wing of that party, have been displaced in the leadership of the party, and the party machinery is being quietly captured by the capitalistic Democrats, who profess a more or less open approval of the Republican policies.

These pro-trust Democrats are getting into a position to dominate the Southern wing of the next Democratic national convention, and if W. R. Hearst secures the nomination, he will either do so by the assurance given these Southern Democrats that he won't do them any harm anyway (which would be a betrayal of the labor vote he is striving so hard to get); or else he will have the whole Southern Democratic machine to fight.

This is an analysis of the situation given on the ground by one of the former Populist editors and leaders.

W. R. Gaylord.

Roma Locuta Est.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3.—Ed. Social Democratic Herald: In a deliciously simple-minded though not altogether artless manner the Rev. Anton Heiter of Buffalo proceeds, at the easy little job he has selected for himself, viz.: the complete annihilation of Socialism by controverting—scientifically, if you please—the theories of Karl Marx, and by deducing ad absurdum the hopes and wishes of the working world based on these theories.

The reverend gentleman has of late wisely chosen a most commodious road for his warlike and fateful expedition. Experience has taught him. At the beginning he had made a sad mistake, by challenging—in Buffalo—representatives of the other side of the question to joint debate in public. Comrade Robert Steiner of the Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung picked up the gauntlet. With comparative ease he stripped the valiant Heiter so completely of his arguments that the challenger, astonished, discomfited and dismayed, had none of them left save the single one: "Socialism is inimical to religion." To this he clung assiduously and with tenacious ardor. He brought forward, as so many proofs for his assertion, quotations from the writings of Socialists and other radical thinkers expressing displeasure with the church and its shortcomings (Rev. Heiter, by the way, labors under the misconception that church and religion are one and the same.) Other writers, standing more or less on Socialistic ground, who have seen fit to reject all heavenly perspectives held out by different creeds as a kind of promissory payment in exchange for the want and suffering one has to undergo in the present, were quoted by Mr. Heiter as conclusive evidence for the paganistic trend in Socialism which—according to him—ought to be cause enough and sufficient for all good and pious church people to unconditionally abhor and condemn it.

But the discomforting Steiner wouldn't have it that way. He insisted strenuously and effectively that Socialism, as far as the same is practically to be applied in the first place for the improvement of human affairs and conditions, is a purely economical doctrine; that consequences of an ethical and aesthetical turn which eventually might arise from established Socialism, would in the main necessarily be of a civic character, tending solely to influence and humanize the neighborly, or brotherly relations of man to man; that household questions, in the character of which, on a larger scale, the regulation of mankind's economics must be regarded, had nothing whatever to do with the metaphysical longings, requirements or necessities of the individual who must be left fancy-free to follow his or her inclinations and proclivities in this direction.

His discussion with Steiner has left a most disagreeable impression on Rev. Heiter's sensitive mind. He resolved, for all time to come, to strictly shun combative people of Steiner's stripe. Spake he to himself: "In the future no debates and public discussions in mine." And to this resolution he sticks religiously.

Of late, the reverend Heiter has carried his war into Chicago. He has delivered himself of a series of carefully prepared lectures on "The Church and Socialism." To avoid mishaps and accidents the bulk of the audiences for these lectures have been carefully selected from the members of German Catholic congregations to whom—by early training—the sayings of a priest are nearly of the same import as that taught to them as gospel. In his first lecture our learned adversary gave a "history" of the modern labor movement—a "history" with a vengeance. Wholly ignoring the uncontrovertible fact that said movement had its start within the glorious womb of the great French revolution, that even the English trades unions of today are of Socialistic origin, the reverend Heiter stoutly maintained and claimed that no connection whatever exists between trades unionism and Socialism; that the trades unions, having sprung, it seems, from nowhere, forging ahead in purity and simpleness, and benevolently assisted by church and state, had succeeded in gaining a goodly number of concessions from the employer class as well as from society at large, when—forsooth—the uncanny and mischievous Socialists bobbed up, clamoring that hat for them and their nefarious agitation neither church nor state would have done a thing for labor and its interests—a claim, Mr. Heiter, which surely must fall flat, church and state having vied with each other in the care of the downtrodden, in the fostering of the toiling masses before Socialism appeared on the scene—haven't they?

How are the Socialists going to carry out their programme? inquires this curious Mr. Heiter. By gaining hold of the political rudder of society, either by peaceable or by revolutionary methods, he answers the interrogation himself. They would then—according to their own opinion—rest under no obligation whatever to respect vested property rights. They could go ahead and change or abolish these rights at will. As a precedent for such action they cite the abolition of chattel slavery by Abraham Lincoln. But they are grievously mistaken, exclaims Mr. Heiter triumphantly. The abolition of slavery was resorted to by Lincoln only as a measure of war. As such it may have been excusable, but it is a very

(Continued on Page 3.)

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. at 662 Market street. Richard L. Schmitt, 836 North Water street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Koll, 344 Eleventh street, Secretary.

THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EACH first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY FIRST and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Thomas Reynolds, 452 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SECOND and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 594 Fourth street. F. Ramstahl, 709 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at Grosse's hall, 5?? East Water street. W. H. Stutz, Secretary, 503 Broadway.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street, John Knudson, Secretary, 454 Fifth avenue.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month at 453 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at Bahe Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY fourth Friday at Kroeking's hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 Fifteenth avenue, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND third Thursdays at 867 Kinnickinnic avenue. Aug. Storch, Secretary, 919 Allis street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. Fred. Buenger, 993 Buffum street, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY First and Third Tuesday at 1629 Vliet street. C. Zainer, Secretary, 1812 Cold Spring avenue.

SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursdays. Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 38 Twenty-ninth street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' hall, Kinnickinnic and Potter avenues. Edw. Bohlendorf, Secretary, 230 Burrell street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Friday evenings at 487 Cramer street, corner of Greenwich street. Thos. E. Hogg, Secretary, 487 Cramer street.

NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meixner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets. Louis Baier, Secretary, 550 Twenty-ninth street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmen's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS AT Zehetner's hall, 1418 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Oscar Palm, Secretary, 1357 Eleventh street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday of each month at Reichert's hall, Thirty-fifth street and North avenue. George Moerschel, Secretary, 912 Thirty-seventh street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at Bresemeister's hall, 121 Thirteenth ave., cor. Washington. E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 505 Oakland ave.

POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST AND THIRD Sundays, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Bonsel's hall, 777 Seventh avenue.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON Greenbaum, Room 18, Allen building, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE SECRETARY, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS every first Monday evening of the month at Keiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. E. T. Melms, Secretary, 620½ Lapham street; Jacob Hunger, 602 Chestnut street, treasurer.

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The Working Class, Kautsky.
The Class Struggle, Kautsky.
The Socialist Republic, Kautsky.
Why Physicians Should be Socialists, Father Hagerty.
Socialism and Slavery, Hyndman.
Socialism and the Intellectuals, Lafargue.
The Living Wage, Blatchford.
Woman and the Social Problem, May Wood Simons.
The Evolution of the Class Struggle, Noyes.
Packingtown, Simons.
Single Tax vs. Socialism, Simons.
Socialism and the Farmers, Simons.
Socialism and the Home, May W. Simons.
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Wage, Labor, and Capital, Marx.
The Mission of the Working Class, Vail.
The Trust Question, Vail.
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To What the Trusts are Leading, Bailey.
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THE RIGHT TO LIVE, THE SUPREME ISSUE WHICH HEARST-ISM DOES NOT TOUCH, SAYS THOS. J. MORGAN.

In the discussion of what may be called the Hearst movement in the political field, it may be more profitable for Socialists to inquire into its origin and tendencies rather than discuss its personal element.

It seems to me that the Hearst movement is an intellectual as well as a political expression of a current of thought, generated in the world generally and in the United States in particular by the economic revolution of the past forty years.

This current of thought has produced the following successive, progressive and radical political expressions.

In 1872 a Labor Reform party asked for the substitution of governmental for private banks and governmental control of railroads and telegraphs.

In 1873 the sovereigns of industry and patrons of industry sought to substitute collective trading by producers and consumers for private distributive monopolies.

In 1876 the Greenback party urged the substitution of governmental control for private control of money, communication and transportation.

In 1880 Greenbackers, Labor Reformers and Socialists joined in a declaration asserting the right of the laborer to the results of his toil; demanded the exercise of the sovereign right of the government to make and control the issue of money; to forfeit railroad land grants, and to regulate all lines of communication and transportation and denounced the Republican and Democratic parties for fostering the growth of gigantic corporations, monopolies and pools.

In 1884 these political forces repeated the above declarations and demands.

In 1888 a Union Labor party declared that usury, monopoly and trusts and corners in food had become the paramount political issue.

In 1891 a People's party declared a "social, industrial and economic revolution" to be pending.

In 1892 a national conference of Labor organizations was held in St. Louis, and in the same year united with the People's party and in the Omaha platform, declared all public means of communication and transportation to be public necessities that should be owned and operated by the government, otherwise these corporations would soon own the people.

In 1896 this current of thought found expression in the Democratic national convention, which inserted in its platform the following: "The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression," and also "that as labor creates the wealth of the country we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights." It qualified the importance of this expression by the assertion "that the money question was paramount to all others at that time."

In 1900 the Democratic party declared "private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable," that they "rule both producer and consumer" * * * "lessen the employment of labor" * * * "appropriate the fruits of industry" * * * "aggregate wealth in the hands of the few and threaten the republic with destruction," and then with its natural asinine stupidity, declared "imperialism to be the paramount, burning issue of the campaign, and as involving the very existence of the republic."

Following this came the Altgeld expression in the Democratic party in favor of national, state and municipal ownership of all public utilities.

This current of thought also formulated and introduced a bill into the United States Senate for the purchase and operation of the railroads of the United States.

The coal strike gave increased strength to this current of thought and impelled the Democratic convention of the state of New York to declare for the government ownership of the mines, and produced a resolution to the same effect from the chairman of the judiciary committee of the United States House of Representatives, and it now makes municipal ownership the Democratic shibboleth in our cities and naturally suggests national ownership as the next presidential campaign issue.

It is quite natural that some individual like Hearst, who perceives the political trend and has the means at hand, should seek to become the personal representative of this intellectual and political current, and endeavor, as the most prominent opportunist of the Democratic party, to draw the Democratic party from its life-long opposition to human progress, and swing it out into this current of thought and enjoy the advantages of leadership as the party drifts rapidly with the current into the sea of Socialism in which it must be inevitably merged.

It is most desirable that the Socialist should preserve this drift, that the dominant political thought rests on the past and present; that the dominant political party always seeks to maintain the existing status, and that the opposition party can hope to become the dominant party not by advancing too far ahead, but by wise anticipation of the rapid change in the political thought of the masses.

And further, that the change in political thought, while greatly influenced by the agitation of abstract principles, is moulded mainly by economic changes which affect the material existence of the mass of mankind. This, it seems to me, is clearly indicated by the political declarations above cited.

To oppose the growing political demand for national and municipal ownership will be to oppose the inevitable and at the same time seriously impair the growing influence of the Socialist movement. Our duty is to encourage and stimulate this movement by showing its natural evolutionary development and the inevitability of the course it must run; that it is only part of a paramount issue and in itself is inadequate to meet the economic conditions of the present and future; that while all means of communication and transportation, national, state and local, must become public property and their operation be governmental functions, and while some of the most completely monopolized means of production may also be owned and operated by the public, as in many places they now are, yet, the fundamental issue upheld by the Socialist party has not and cannot be materially affected by these changes, for where the greatest advances have been made in nationalization and municipalization the industrial struggle goes on as fiercely as elsewhere, men, women and children battle with each other in their struggle to secure a master and the master presses their lives into private wealth just as mercilessly; that with all the programme advocated by Hearst adopted and applied in the government of the United States a Socialist party would of necessity be demanding the right to work and the right to live for the masses, because private property in the means of labor and of life—the very soul of our present society—is not touched by Hearst's programme, nor by the programme of any political party on earth except the Socialist party. Private property in the means of life has been the soul of every system of slavery in all the world's history, as it is today, and what the growing thought of today demands is not its modification, but its complete abolition, and the Socialist party alone expresses this thought politically and intellectually.

Chicago, March 7. **Thos. J. Morgan.**

Socialistic Gems of Thought.

It is a remarkable thing to contemplate that in a world in which everyone has individual tastes and preferences, the great majority of human beings are doing work in which they either have no interest, or which they positively dislike to do.—Franklin H. Wentworth.

With the increased facilities of production and the concentration of energies in the most efficient organization, it is evident that the poverty of the working class is not due to a scarcity of the commodities of life, but to the unequal distribution thereof—to the profit takers who unjustly appropriate the bulk of the social product.—Father Hagerty.

When slaves can be secured without force, chains and whips are unnecessary, and when machinery can do the work, even the slaves become superfluous.—Thos. Beresford.

A New Era Indicated.

Here's what Prof. Oscar Triggs of the Chicago University has to say of the coming man:

"The business man of the future would not be recognized by the business man of today. The present order of man will pass away. There shall come a new humanity. The motive of this new being will be so different from that which now animates society that the new man will be entirely different.

"Notice the passing of patriotism, which is merely an expanded egoism. Notice the new state of diplomacy. All this points to the new era when the social spirit will prevail, when the selfish, the egoistic motive will be gone. The business man will wish to share his successes with the rest of society."

At the Municipal Ownership Meeting.

The closing of the sessions of the national convention on municipal ownership and public franchises was marked by a banquet at the Reform Club at which Mayor Ignatius A. Sullivan of Hartford, Conn., presided. In a speech Mayor Sullivan told of the Social Democratic movement, he being a Socialist. Prof. Hawkins of Syracuse University asserted that the Socialists are growing in strength in this country and that while only 300,000 of them voted in the last election, there were about 300,000 more who did not vote. It is estimated, he said, that there are over 2,500,000 people in this country who believe public enterprises ought to be taken over and run by the public.

Charles R. Bellamy of England said the people are deeply dissatisfied with the disposition of wealth in all civilized countries and are anxious that every man should get his just share of the profits.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Aim of Hearstism.

These people see how the unions are turning toward politics. They also see they are turning toward Socialist politics. They see the tremendous danger to capital if they do so turn. These Hearst Democrats are not so blind as some "Socialists." It has dawned upon them that the battle cry of the Socialist party, "Workingmen, Unite," has in it all the elements of success. Once unite the wage workers and capital is doomed. Once get the labor unions flocking to the Socialist standard and nothing can withstand the new party. Therefore, the working class must be divided.—Socialist, Seattle.

[Continued from Page 1.]

not general welfare. Imperialism is not a paramount issue; it has no permanency. The election of a Democratic president would vindicate nothing permanently. Relief must be thorough or it is worthless."

"Two years ago a proposition to incorporate a plank into a political platform, advocating the ownership of coal mines by our national government, would have been branded as rank anarchy. Today it is a popular idea with members of all political parties and will no doubt be offered in the three national party conventions in 1904. Why has this idea become popular? The divine right of kings lost its popularity in England when Charles I. gave way to Cromwell's commonwealth. So, too, the popular idea of national ownership of coal lands grew with the divine right ownership of private graft, advocated by the king of coal barons, John Baer."

"It is only after a long period of aggressions that the multitude awakens to a general sense of the wrongs inflicted upon them."

"The Democratic party will again stand for an endorsement of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. The reform element will be led by Tom Johnson of Cleveland, W. R. Hearst and W. J. Bryan. The Bourbon wing will be led by Hill, Olney, Vilas and other corporate attorneys; and by small capitalists who may find it profitable to get a mortgage on the party as was done in 1892. While the party is thus at war with its own elements, no social reform of a permanent character can ever be accomplished. Democrats will leave the fold never to return. Some will wander into the tent of the Republicans, and others will study new thought, new ideas, and seek to obtain relief from the burdens imposed by a wrong economical system. They will study the teachings of Socialism which will attract the reform element of not only Democratic reformers, but populistic and Republican voters as well."

"With the passing of the Democratic party which has now outlived its usefulness, only two great political parties will confront the people, one, the Republican party dominated by capitalism, and corporate power; the other, the Socialist party, advocating the principles of justice, of equality before the law; to the laborer the full product of his toil; the public ownership of all private monopolies and the means of production; the right of private property by individuals and the elevation and enlightenment of the human race. The Democratic party may not drop out of existence for a number of years. It may put up a vigorous campaign and may even succeed in electing a President and obtain control of one or even both houses of Congress; but its doom is marked by the inexorable hand of fate and will pass out of existence, as did the Federalists and Whigs, when they had outlived their usefulness."

W. H. Ferber.

(Continued from Page 2.)

doubtful and a debatable question yet in the minds of the wise and the learned whether Lincoln was justified in liberating the slaves without providing in some form or manner a restitution for the loss suffered by the slave owners. Besides—and that's where the rub comes in, ladies and gentlemen!—by the abolition of slavery, revolutionary as the action may have been, SOCIAL ORDER WAS NOT SUBVERTED, while the Socialists most eagerly seek to cause such subversion.

If Mr. Heiter will inquire of the former slave owners of the South whether they, too, are of the opinion that social order has not been subverted by the setting free of their black chattels, he will most probably learn that they disagree with him to an alarming extent. And then, is there anything particularly sacred in the "Social Order" of today—as compared with that of other days—which could make it a solemn obligation for all men

Socialism, Mr. Heiter declaims, would work to the serious detriment of even the common day laborer, whom, according to the Socialists' pleadings, it is intended to benefit most, aye, solely. If such a one is diligent, frugal and saving, he may put aside a part of his wage and therewith secure in time a lot and a house for himself and his progeny. Socialism, by doing away with the glorious wage system, intends to deprive the aforesaid diligent, frugal and saving man of his wage and thereby rob him of the opportunity to save a little something and so in time to secure a house, or at least a nice and durable mortgage. We plead guilty, reverend sir! We don't want that diligent man to be so frugal and saving. We don't want him to starve himself, his wife and his children, to deprive them of all joy and all pleasure of life in chasing after that little house or mortgage. We'll let him have that house without the saving, not as a reward for self-inflicted deprivation, but as his right. As to his progeny—being full-fledged parts in society's co-partnership, they will not stand in need so much of his foresight, of his weak individual efforts to provide for the safety of their future. This everlasting care anent the future of his children, now so constantly nagging at the very vitals of the workingman, will be taken from him as soon as he and his fellows set themselves free. Bankers, merchant princes, captains of industry, and their ilk, also troubled at present on account of their children's future, by the fear that these might not be able to hold together the riches accumulated by them, will also be relieved, and therefore should hail with joy the coming of Socialism.

Mr. Heiter has discovered that the salient point of difference between dumb animals and reasoning man becomes evident by the latter's loving thoughtfulness in not only piling up something for the rainy days that may be in store for himself, but also for the use of his children and his children's children.

We are sorry to state that this argument only shows how badly the Reverend Heiter has neglected the study of nature while vainly striving to master the field of economics. Some of the dumb animals, badgers, for instance, and squirrels, have from necessity acquired the saving habit to a degree which has made them prototypes for the human miser. On the other hand: He, after whom the religion has been named which the Reverend Heiter professes to teach warns his followers most earnestly not to ponder, nor to care whether there be food and drink for them on the morrow. Says he: "To each day its own cares—not more." The Reverend Heiter obviously holds to the doleful persuasion that this advice and other teachings of the Master do not just fit into our Social Order, and therefore unavoidably must be shelved.

Did our pious lecturer ever trouble himself with the question whether—from his alleged own standpoint a Social Order is really worthy of defense that will not and cannot allow men to live up to the very rules and principles laid down in the creed they aver? What good does the Reverend Mr. Heiter, citizen from choice of this democratic republic, find in a Social Order preventing that equality of all the citizens which the constitution of the country tries to establish; that creates a widening chasm between a part of the population, growing smaller in numbers at the same rate at which the wealth of those composing it increases, and the people as such; that stunts and smothers the talents of hundreds of thousands of children under the crushing weight of dire poverty, while it maintains in unheard of luxury the pampered children of the few for no other reason, but the stupid and unjust one, that the fathers or the grandfathers of these succeeded by hook or crook in obtaining a foothold on the bandwagon of Pluto? Does it not strike the Reverend Heiter as good reasoning that it is uphill work to teach religion in the face of glaring examples of injustice which leaders of the church make it their business to condone with all kinds of foolish pretensions and make-believe charlatanry?

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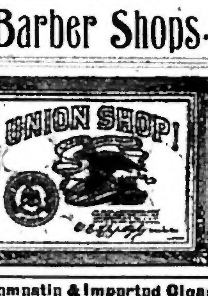

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NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Philadelphia comrades will celebrate the anniversary of the communa and Prof. Herron will make an address.

Three school directors at Coaldale, Pa., were elected by the Socialists. They will raise the teachers' salaries.

Local charters have been granted during the past week to Norfolk, Va., and Fairhope, Ala. The South is waking up.

Swedish Socialists of New York are raising funds to assist the working people of Sweden to gain universal suffrage.

The Socialists carried every point in the Panther creek coal region, Pennsylvania, except the town of Summit Hill.

New York Social Democrats will hold a nine-days' fair in the interests of their daily paper fund, beginning next month.

The Anti-De Leon S. L. P.s were repulsed by the Socialist party of Pennsylvania, and will form a separate national organization.

Comrade A. S. Edwards of Chicago will assist in the Montana campaign, making addresses at various points and remaining until election day.

Comrade S. J. Hampton of Bonham, Tex., and State Secretary Morgan of Nebraska are preparing to make organizing tours of their states.

Milwaukee workers are requested to send in the names of Polish shopmates who are interested in Socialism so that an organizer may be sent to see them.

In ten towns in Massachusetts, where the Socialists had a ticket in the election of March 2, the total Socialist vote increased from 1622 in the last state election to 4425.

Comrade Alfred J. Swing of 412 Pike building, Cincinnati, has a lot of Socialistic lantern slides that he will duplicate for comrades at other places for a trifling cost.

Charters have been granted to new local branches in Huntington, Hardy, and Diamond, Arkansas; Ashville, N. C.; Lutcher, La., and Huntington, W. Va. The latter was organized by Comrade Owen Bowen of Ashland, Ky.

A three months' lecture tour of the carpenters' unions in the Middle Western states is being arranged for Comrade John W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa., Socialist councilman and business agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city.

Comrade Julius Vahlteich of Chicago, who was private secretary to Ferdinand Lassalle during his career as an organizer, will be one of the speakers at the commune celebration in Brooklyn March 20. Comrade Hillquit will also speak.

The following county committee for Rock county, Wis., has been appointed: Comrades Allen Pardee, chairman, Janesville; Joseph Delaney, secretary, Janesville; Patrick Garven, Edgerton; Fred Burdick, Milton Junction; P. Christofferson, Beloit.

Following is the programme for the free lectures in Philadelphia which the comrades are conducting with considerable success: Sunday, March 6, "Position of the Socialists in America," by Dr. G. Metzler; March 8, "How we Get a Living," by Frank Wright; March 15, "Socialism Inevitable, How it May Come," by William H. Hoffnagle; March 22, "Reform or Revolution, Which?" by Edward Moore; "Evolution of the Family," by A. J. Margolin. The lectures are held at the headquarters, Logan building, 1305 Arch street, are free, and are always followed by discussion.

The Collectivist Society is a new national organization recently formed for the purpose of pursuing economic studies. Among its members are Mrs. Corinne Brown of Chicago; Peter Burrowes, New York; Rev. Charles P. Connolly, Hiawatha, Kas.; W. J. Ghent, author of a "Benevolent Feudalism," New York; Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; George Strobell, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Lawrence R. Howard, Plainfield, N. J.; James W. Trimble, Montclair, N. J.; Rufus Weeks, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Henry White, secretary United Garment Workers' Union, New York; Rev. Leighton Williams, New York; Miss M. R. Holbrook, secretary, P. O. box 1663, New York.

Lively Times in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Legislature on March 3 refused to pass a bill giving the Socialist party representation on the ballot law commission and the boards of election throughout the state. The debate upon the measure was most bitter. Carey, Socialist, contended that the 34,000 men who voted the Socialist ticket last election were entitled to see the votes counted; that at least 6000 votes had been stolen from the Socialist party last election day. Luce, a leading Republican, attacked the Socialist party, saying it was but a side issue and Socialism could not be realized in 500 years unless human nature was changed. He predicted a revolution as in France, if the Socialists continued agitating. MacCartney, Socialist, scored Luce, showing that the Republican was illogical, in first claiming Socialism as too idealistic to be realized, and in the next breath denominating it as a monster inciting bloody revolution; that the Socialist party was a legal party and should have representation. "What are the anti-Socialists afraid of?" asked MacCartney. "Luce said the Socialists would have to whip the Republicans in order to receive recognition. Well, gentlemen, we will whip him. He does not stand for a fair count, and of what good to us is a ballot, the purity of which has been handed to us from our fathers, if in the last moment it is counted by our enemies?"

Wisconsin State Work.

Wyocena, Wis., March 9.—Nothing impresses me so favorably as the educational phase of the Socialist work. In every community there are Socialists who are most intensely persistent in study. Farmers will spend winter days and half of the nights away into the wee small hours reading scientific books, determined to become masters of their subject. Cigar makers will hire one of their number to read Socialist books to them while they work. Their manner of work being indoors and quiet, enables them to have a reader read to them. In this way they master the scientific literature that underlies the Socialist philosophy.

At Burlington we had two good meetings. One had to be omitted on account of a farmers' institute.

At Janesville the house was packed to the doors. Comrade Gaylord, state organizer, was on hand, having delivered a telling speech to a mass labor meeting there the day before. The local comrades are getting their ticket in the field and arranging for a strong campaign. Gaylord is everywhere present at the point of need. The work is going splendidly and the daily papers had two reporters at the lecture, who gave us a full write-up.

At Pacific we had two splendid meetings in the county school house among the farmers. Some folks think that a farmer can't be a Socialist. If you meet any such and want to cure them, send him out to Pacific. The Sunday night meeting packed the school house to the utmost.

At Portage we had a small but interesting meeting. The comrades are not in line here yet, but a little time will work wonders.

I go to Wyocena tonight and thence northward this week towards Minnesota, where State Secretary Holman writes me he already has nearly fifty dates arranged.

Carl D. Thompson.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

All the capitalist parties in Saxony have combined to fight the Social Democrats. The Socialists are smiling in their sleeves!

Socialists of Japan are holding big mass meetings in different towns and there is a strong agitation on for universal suffrage.

In Codigoro, Italy, the Socialists won complete victory in municipal election. In Vigerano, Italy, the Socialists secured the mayor and board of administration.

The latest Socialistic project in Zurich, Switzerland, is to tax every inhabitant over 16 years old 80 cents a year, the state adding 20 cents. This would yield about $118,000, which would be used to secure the services of forty physicians, who would take care of the whole population of the city.

A notable victory has been won by the Socialists of Offenburg, Germany. Heretofore the Center party had control and the Socialists had but one seat. Now the latter have 13, the Democrats 9, Liberals 3, and Ultramontane party 1. In Berghausen the Socialists also swept the city.

The city of Catania in Sicily has carried by a heavy majority a referendum proposed by the Socialists in favor of the establishment of municipal bakeries. The announcement of the result was celebrated by a great parade, 20,000 persons marching with torches and red flags. The parade was followed by a public meeting at which the Socialist Deputy De Felice delivered an eloquent address.

Union Men, Write Them a Letter.

While many advertisers have responded to the solicitation of organized labor and withdrawn their patronage from the notorious scab Los Angeles Times since the fight has been inaugurated against that paper, yet several advertisers positively refuse to quit helping the Times. Following is a list of advertisers who have spurned the requests of organized labor:

"Cuticura"—Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Shoop Family Medicine Co., Racine, Wis. (Box 136).

Duffy's Malt Whisky Co., Rochester, N. Y.

"Force"—The Force Food Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"H-O."—Hornby Oatmeal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Paine's Celery Compound"—Col. F. B. Stevens, Globe Bldg., Boston, Mass.

"Peruna"—Peruna Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"Herpicide Dandruff Cure"—The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

"Wilson Whisky"—Wilson Distilling Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Will YOU write letters to all of the above as well as withhold your patronage until such time as their advertisements are withdrawn from the Times? This line of work has resulted in sixty-seven (more than three-fourths) of the "foreign" advertisers in the Times withdrawing their patronage from that paper, as they soon tire of the constant bombardment of letters.

This will cost you ten (cent) stamps. Will YOU spend this amount to defeat the worst enemy organized labor has ever had?

Los Angeles Typographical Union.

Notice.

Comrades and friends are advised hereby that Comrade J. Cambier has been chosen by the state executive board as authorized collector of the pledges made for the work in Wisconsin.

E. H. Thomas, State Secy.

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.....JEWELER.....
Corner Third & State St.

Meeting of Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P.

Monday Eve., March 2.—Meeting called to order by secretary, Comrade C. T. H. Westphal in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read; forty-three applications for membership. All of whom were accepted and referred back to their respective branches. New delegates seated as follows: Seventh ward, J. Doerfler, Jr., and Alb. Fox in place of A. Guenther and N. Petersen; Ninth ward, F. Bornlss in place of H. Bruhn. Bills and accounts to the amount of $13.50 were allowed. Report of committees and delegates: Committee on securing speaker for our picnic granted further time. Committee on investigating the application of F. Immler reported having visited him and on being approached he made the following statement: "If he's alone I will leave alone. But will not enter the party with my hands tied down;" this together with the reading of a communication to Comrade Ristorius, written by Immler, caused quite a discussion and the following motion by Comrade Sheehan prevailed: Moved that the application of F. Immler be rejected. Motion carried by a rising vote of 35 to 6. Comrade Elsner spoke in behalf of the W. E. C. and asked for more volunteers; following comrades volunteered to serve on committee: Comrades Thos. Reynolds, Carl Kleist, Geo. Barthels, J. Miller. Comrades Gorecki and Rooney reported that the Barkowski meeting had proved very successful. The secretary stated that quite a number of branches had failed to vote on the bylaws as yet, and on motion the branches were granted another month's time. The secretary was also directed to mail another copy of the bylaws to those branches that had failed to take a vote as yet, and to furthermore notify them that they must state number of votes cast for and against. On motion it was decided not to enter in the judicial election this spring. Comrades Rooney and Westphal spoke in behalf of the Auxiliary Club and Consumer's League. It was decided that Central Committee purchase fifteen more shares of stock in the Social Democratic Herald Publishing Co. On motion it was decided to have application and delegate slips printed.

Edmund T. Melms, Secy.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

L. Josier, 2177 Henry street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper.

S. L. Bundy, 197 Clinton street, New York, N. Y.

N. Rosenzweet, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.

E. Vandervoort, 148 South Peoria street, Chicago.

R. Pat. O'Neil, Burma, Ark.

Milwaukee agents:
Carl Malewski, 1151 Twenty-third street
Paul Moeller, Brown and Thirty-first streets
Nick Petersen, 2714 North avenue.
Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street.
Fred. Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue.

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BARTENDERS' UNION No. 64
Meets every Friday at LEO. BLANK'S, 318 State Street, 8 P. M. Any organization requiring any Bartender leave orders at office of Federated Trades Council, 318 State Street.

IMPORTANT! TAKE NOTICE!

If you are a delegate from your Branch or Union to attend the Herald meeting, remember that it takes place this Saturday, March 14th, at 8 P. M., at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Street. Don't forget that this will also be the first meeting of the Social Democratic Consumers' League. Women are specially invited to attend.

Bargains in Books.

Readers of this paper who want the Best Books at Least Price should send for our Catalogues of Reform and Scientific Works as well as our Clearance Lists of paper covered and cloth bound Books at reduced prices. Mailed free on receipt of your full name and address.

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17 East 16th Street, - - - NEW YORK.
Mention this Paper.

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is again making arrangements for an Entertainment and Ball.

You all know what that means. Every effort will be made not to injure our reputation as entertainers. A few points to remember are that this affair will take place at Bahn Frei Turn Hall, North Avenue near Twelfth Street, on Sunday, March 22nd, at 3 P. M., and that the admission price is only 10 cents, after 6 P. M. 25 cents.

HALF-HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

With the Workers.

There's an organization of plutes known as the National Economic League, which aims to stem the tide toward Socialism by giving the working class "good literature." It makes a few clerical jobs for a number of men who are playing on the fears of the big manufacturers, but we doubt if any other result will be had. It is a sort of twin bird to the National Civic Federation. One of the funny results of the National Educational League's activity is the fact that some of the card coin carriers that it is sending out for contributions are being used by workingmen to send in subscriptions to Socialist papers. We have already received several and one letter, just to hand, may be given as a sample:

Social Democratic Herald: I enclose 50 cents in one of the N. E. L. coin cards, for which send a ten weeks' trial subscription to the following. * * * Also send the undersigned ten copies of the Hearst edition and ten copies of the single tax edition. All in answer to the National Economic League.

Indianapolis, March 4. Will Barrett.

Secretary Wilson of the Plymouth (Wis.) branch writes that his comrades have arranged for a picnic on June 14, and suggests that the Milwaukee Socialists might use the occasion for an excursion. Plymouth has a natural park of great beauty and great preparations are being made.

Next comes a letter from the capital of the Mormons, which would seem to point this moral for other faiths: That to oppose Socialism is to lose church members. If the church people cannot be Socialists with the permission of the church, they will become such without it:

Dear Herald: I herewith send you $1 in payment of subscription to your paper. The movement here is growing splendidly, but the Mormon Church is very much against us, as they say their church is the only solution and all others are damned. It is very hard to change them or discuss the question with them, as they are absolutely religious and economic slaves to their priests, apostles and prophets. But in the end the social question and economic conditions open their eyes and we have a great bulk of Mormons in our ranks. Socialism is working every way; it is the applied Christianity into practical life.

John N. Schick.

Salt Lake City, March 2.

Social Democratic Herald: The prospects for Socialism look very bright here at present. We had three splendid ward meetings last week and a large meeting of the central body Sunday. On account of following so closely on the Thompson meetings we do not feel able to arrange an Edwards meeting, but mean to have him some time in the future.

W. H. Phelps.

Janesville, March 4.

Editor of Social Democratic Herald: Just at present we have a great task before us. William Hearst of New York is talking about running for the nomination for President on the Democratic ticket. And what about it? There would be nothing about that, but—this Hearst is a wolf in a sheep's skin. He is making up a platform which is to look like the Social Democratic party's. It is but a mean trick of Hearst's. Beware, ye Social Democrats, he is setting a trap for you! Don't let yourselves be caught by it. Hearst's "public ownership" is but a piece of bacon to lead his victims into a trap. What he calls "destroying the trusts" is—why, it is to laugh. Do you believe he means to destroy the trusts? He's a peach. "Destroying trusts" by William Hearst is like receiving the "full dinner pail" by William McKinley. Now, we will have to beat him. He must not get ahead of us and win many Socialists and unionists by his fakes. He is going to send his literature to all unions of the country, and we must help to open the unionist's eyes. Hearst's platform, containing public ownership, destroying trusts, improving national, state and municipal school systems, etc., is but a mask under which he expects to reach the white house by the votes of many Socialists and Democrats. He is a friend of the workingman. Something like our Dave Rose.

Frederic H. J. K.

Milwaukee, Feb. 15.

Dear Herald: I had a little "quarrel" today with the editor of the Nordstern, a German Roman Catholic weekly, about the Rev. Heiter, who holds meetings in Chicago against the Socialists. The substance of the "quarrel" was this: He—the editor—says that Heiter wanted to debate Socialism with some of the Socialists, but no one could be found to debate with him. I said that the Socialists would be glad to debate with Heiter, but HE would not. Now, am I right, or is that "editor" right. Please give me a little information on that subject.

F. C. Fischer.

St. Cloud, Minn., March 2.

You were most certainly correct. Socialists would like only too well to get at the reverend gentleman. He got enough of debating in Buffalo, as you will see by a letter elsewhere in this issue.

The writer of the following letter takes the sensible view. Socialists have nothing to hide from the church; let the church be equally frank:

Dear Herald: The Socialists are getting there. This in itself is proof enough that thousands of Catholics are becoming Socialists. The church becomes alarmed. Why, I do not know. If Socialism is something bad, it cannot last; and if it is something good, why not embrace it? The Catholics who investigate Socialism find that there is nothing in the teachings of Socialism to conflict with their religion, but they find lots of beautiful things, that are in conformity with true religion. We Socialists are not attacking religion and never will.

J. Geis.

Plymouth, March 9.

Merrie England is a fine 10-cent book on Socialism for beginners. This office.

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